

GORGEOUS DISPLAY

CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE OPENING OF BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra Rode in State from Buckingham Palace to Westminster.

CROWDS LINED THE ROUTE

AND KEPT THEIR MAJESTIES BUSY BOWING TO ACCLAIMS.

Brilliant Scene in the Gilded Chamber of the Peers, Where the King and Queen Occupied Thrones.

SPEECH READ BY EDWARD

WHOSE ALLUSIONS TO THE BOER WAR WERE VERY INDEFINITE.

Speeches by Salisbury and Rosebery in the Lords and Chamberlain and Harcourt in the Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—King Edward opened Parliament to-day with a ceremonial in all essential respects similar to that of February last. The procession to the House of Lords was of the same character as that witnessed on the occasion of the opening of the first Parliament of King Edward's reign, while within the upper house were seen the same state pageantry, the same historic dresses and the same revival of ancient forms.

The crowds which lined the route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster to review the procession, were not nearly so large as on the occasion of the last opening of Parliament. Guardsmen, assisted by hundreds of police, kept the spectators back, but they had little to do. Only a few attempts at decoration were visible. For once royalty was late, and when the King and Queen drove out from the courtyard in front of Buckingham Palace they were twenty minutes behind time and King Edward was still struggling with an unruly glove.

Their Majesties were greeted enthusiastically. As they sat in the great state coach, whose gilded pinnacles brushed the boughs of the trees in the Green Park King Edward and Queen Alexandra looked for all the world like a flatteringly young couple. They bowed somewhat wildly from their huge gold and glass frame, which shook and reeled on its ancient springs like a ship in a storm. The King and Queen both looked extremely well, but her Majesty appeared to be in especially good health.

What, with the two central figures so easily seen and so gorgeously clad, and the brilliant escort of Life Guards, whose band kept constantly playing, the public was rewarded for its long, cold wait by a spectacle of considerable interest, though, so far as unrestrained public enthusiasm was concerned, it was nothing new. The King and Queen were escorted through the dark streets of the metropolis at 8 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by an uproarious mob of civilians, singing songs to the accompaniment of the band. The songs and music, however, did not drown the cry of women, who clung to the necks and arms of almost every man of the contingent.

OCCUPIED THEIR THRONES.
On alighting at the royal entrance of the House of Parliament, beneath the Victoria Tower, King Edward and Queen Alexandra were met by the high officers of state and were conducted to the robing rooms. After robing, King Edward and Queen Alexandra entered the House of Peers and occupied their thrones, beneath a canopy, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on either side of them. The other members of the royal family were seated on chairs at the foot of the steps leading to the throne. The procession from the robing room was preceded by the Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, bearing the imperial orb, and the heralds and pursuivants, who entered the House of Peers amid a fanfare of trumpets.

The scene in the gilded chamber was very brilliant. State officers, ambassadors and ministers, in handsome uniforms, and wearing every possible badge of honor, were arrayed in a field marshal's uniform. The Queen wore a dress of white velvet, surrounded by a robe trimmed with ermine, and high collar and cuffs were heavily jeweled. The crown was also heavily jeweled. The display of jewels was unusually dazzling.

The only departure from the extremely decorous character of the proceedings occurred when the King, in making his speech, referred to the Boer war. The British troops in South Africa. This led Lord Peers and the King to the House of Lords, where the King and Queen were seated on the throne. The King and Queen were seated on the throne. The King and Queen were seated on the throne.

THE KING'S SPEECH.
The speech was not an important utterance. It opened with a reference to the tour of the Prince and Princess at Wales. "They were everywhere," said the King, "received with demonstrations of the liveliest affection and I am convinced their presence served to rivet more closely the bonds of mutual regard and loyalty by which the vigor of the empire is maintained."

Referring to Great Britain's relation with foreign countries, the King said: "My relations with the other powers continues to be of a friendly character."

Contrary to expectations, the King's reference to the war was just an indefinite allusion to the subject matter. The King said: "I regret," said his Majesty, "that the war in South Africa has not yet concluded, though the course of the operations has been favorable to our arms, the area of war largely reduced, and industries are being resumed in my new colonies."

In regard to the sugar conference the speech says: "I trust the decision may lead to the abandonment of the system by which the sugar-producing colonies and home manufacturers of sugar have been unfairly

weighted in the prosecution of this important treaty. Then came the following clause: "I have concluded with the President of the United States a treaty, the provisions of which will facilitate the construction of an inter-oceanic canal under guarantees that its neutrality will be maintained, and that it will be open to the commerce and shipping of all nations."

South African references to the Anglo-Brazilian treaty, to the referring of the British Guiana-Brazil boundary question to the arbitration of the King of Italy, to the necessity for the continuance of famine relief measures in India, and to the death of the Amir, "whose son, Habibullah, has expressed an earnest desire to maintain the friendly relations of Afghanistan with my Indian empire."

After announcing that the estimates have been "framed as economically as due regard for their efficiency renders possible in the special circumstances of the present emergency," the speech concluded with mentioning proposed legislation of a domestic interest, with the exception of a bill to facilitate the sale and purchase of land in Ireland.

Their Majesties then retired amid a fanfare of trumpets and attended by the same royal escort as accompanied their entry into the House.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Salisbury Defends Martial Law in South Africa—Rosebery's Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The House of Lords was well filled when business was resumed after the departure of the King and Queen. The Prince of Wales occupied the seat formerly used by his father. Many peers were in the gallery. The lord chancellor, Earl Halsbury, formally read the King's speech.

The Earl of Harborough, Conservative, in moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne, referred to the noninterference of foreign powers in the South African war as being evidence of their friendly relations.

The Earl of Lytton, who seconded the motion, congratulated the government on their "more than friendly relations with the United States."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 5.)

E. G. RATHBONE'S EXCUSE

HE DID NOT KNOW HOW LONG HE WOULD REMAIN IN CUBA.

Therefore He Believed It Was Right to Furnish His Residence from Public Funds, as Others Did.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—At the trial of the charges growing out of the Cuban postoffice frauds, to-day, the examination of Estes G. Rathbone, ex-director general of posts of Cuba, was concluded. Counsel for W. H. Reeves, ex-deputy auditor for Cuba, requested the privilege of cross-examining Rathbone, which was accorded. The cross-examination will begin to-morrow.

During to-day's hearing Rathbone was questioned further relative to the furnishing of his residence in El Cerro, Havana, from the postal funds. He said he could not have been expected to furnish his official residence from private funds; that he had not known how long he was going to remain in Cuba, and that Gen. John R. Brooke, ex-military governor of Cuba, and Gen. William Ludlow, ex-military governor of the city of Havana, had furnished their official residences from government funds.

Rathbone said his superiors knew of his expenditures in this respect, and had not made objection thereto, and that these bills were only for money spent for house furnishing and not on his private account. The examination of a bill from a New York department store showed that fifty pairs of hose, which it was alleged, Rathbone bought for his private use, read fifty feet of hose.

The examination of Rathbone did not bring out any strong points for the government, the matters touched upon involving only a small amount compared with the large amount of embezzlement alleged, and believed to be out of proportion to the sentence asked for by the fiscal. In most of the incidents taken up during Rathbone's examination it was only a question whether he had been authorized to make the expenditures in question, and there was a lack of evidence showing criminal intent. The matter of expenses of witnesses who have been brought here from the United States to testify in these cases is now worrying the postoffice officials.

The clerk of a New York hotel, one of the witnesses, who was brought here to show that Rathbone had lived extravagantly while at his hotel, has put in a bill to the government of \$60,000 for the bill while the extra charges bring the total for two weeks to about \$100,000.

JIM HOWARD TESTIFIES

FIRST WITNESS IN HIS OWN BEHALF AT FRANKFORT.

As in the Former Trial, He Is Seeking to Prove an Alibi—Pictures and Clothes of Prisoner.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16.—Jim Howard took the stand in his own defense this afternoon before the first witness called on that side. At the forenoon session Judge Thomas B. Gordon made the opening statement for the defense. He paid a high tribute to the personal and political career of William Goebel and was severe in his arraignment of ex-Governor Taylor and Caleb Powers. He contended that his client, the defendant, however, was innocent.

Howard's defense in the present, as in the former trials, is an alibi. He swore that he was in the Board of Trade Hotel when Goebel was shot, talking to Ben White and Wages. He said he went to the Statehouse, the first time, that afternoon. He says he was clean shaven, and denied that he exhibited any cartridges to W. H. Cullen. Howard's attorney produced a photograph of Howard, which showed the prisoner to be smooth shaven. He said it was taken in November of 1899. Another photograph was produced by Howard, which showed him to be clean shaven. It was taken in a group with his wife and children, and the commonwealth attorney contended that the photograph sustained the objection, and the faces of Howard's wife and children were covered with.

The clothes which Howard wore when he was in Frankfort, on Jan. 30, also were shown to the jury. The suit was blue and the overcoat black. At 3 o'clock Mr. Violett concluded his examination of Howard. Mr. Campbell began the cross-examination. The cross-examination had not been completed when court adjourned this afternoon.

SCHLEY PARTISANSHIP.

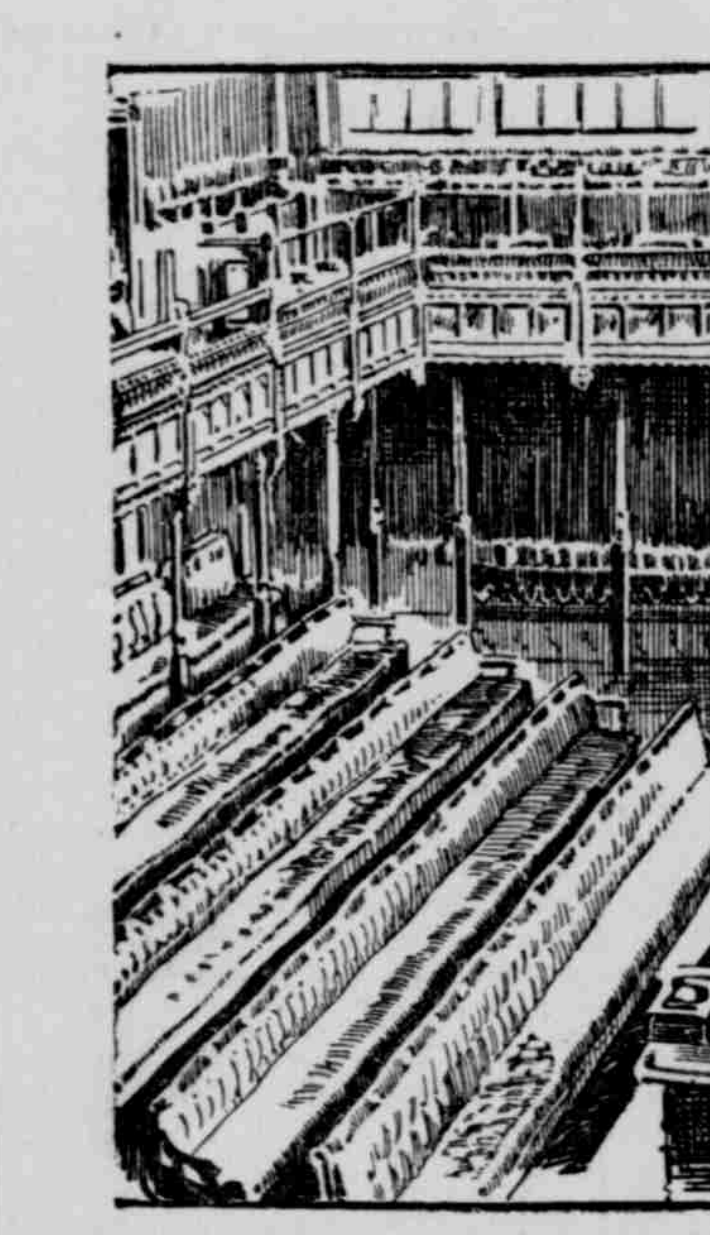
Baltimore County Text-Books Must Give the Admitted Fault Credit.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—The Baltimore county taxpayers' convention has placed a ban upon any text-book which does not give R. M. Schley credit for the naval victory at Santiago. A resolution was unanimously passed calling upon the Baltimore county delegation in the Legislature to have a law enacted which will prohibit the use of such text-books in the public schools of the county.

ROYALTY OPENS BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT



Public Library, Jan. 16.



Interior of the House of Commons.

KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA WERE ENTHRONED DURING THE CEREMONIES

TO ESCORT THE PRINCE

SQUADRON ASSIGNED TO REAR ADMIRAL ROBBLEY D. EVANS.

His Flagship Will Be the Illinois and He Will Meet the Hohenzollern Off the Coast.

ROYAL YACHT READY TO SAIL

MAY START FROM KIEL FOR THE UNITED STATES TO-MORROW.

Prince Henry at Berlin—Silver Worth Over 5,000,000 Marks to Be Used for Banquets.

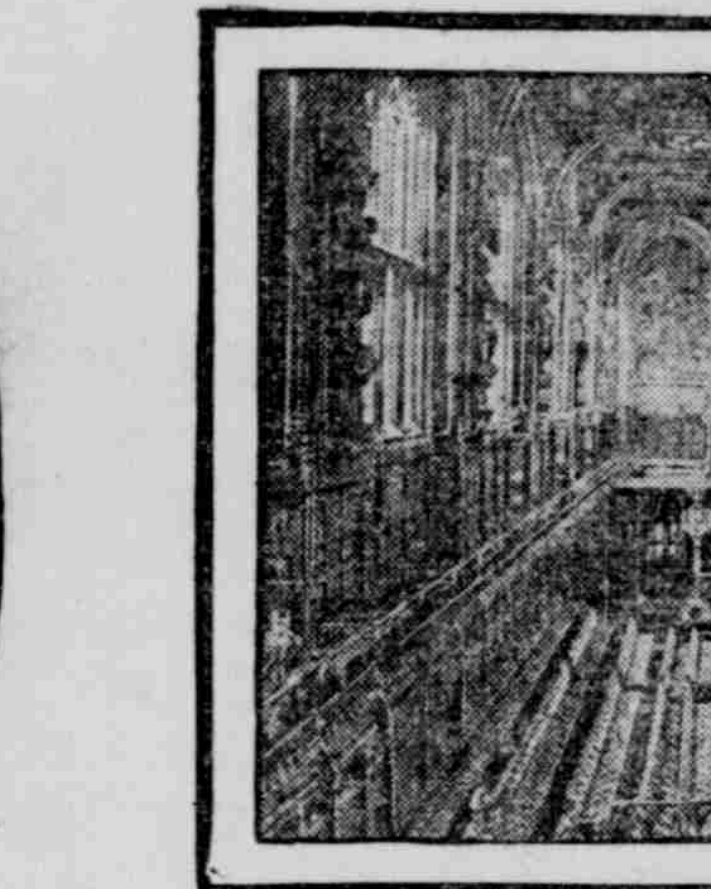
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Rear Admiral Robbley D. Evans, who was charged with the preparation and execution of the naval programme at the reception of Prince Henry of Prussia, called upon Dr. Van Holleben, the German ambassador, at the embassy to-day, and consulted him regarding the arrangements for the naval welcome to be accorded the distinguished visitors. Admiral Evans will keep in close touch with the ambassador and the embassy officials, in order that he may conform his own arrangements to those of the visiting party, and possibly to the date and plans for the launching of the embassy at Washington. It may be stated upon authority that the Kronprinz Wilhelm will not deviate from her course and go first to Hampton Roads, as heretofore reported, but will bear Prince Henry directly to New York, where the naval demonstration proper will take place.

The following squadron has been assigned to Rear Admiral Evans by the Navy Department to welcome the prince: Flagship, battleship Illinois, protected cruisers Olympia, San Francisco and Cincinnati and the cruiser Hartford. While detailed arrangements for the movements of this squadron have not yet been made, Admiral Evans states that the vessels probably will be held in reserve for some time. The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern on her way up the Atlantic coast from the West Indies and escort her to New York. Admiral Evans will have with him the same staff that was selected to accompany him to the Asiatic station. Capt. George A. Conners, as commander of the flagship Illinois, will be his flag captain. Lieut. Fredrick L. Chapin, his flag lieutenant, Lieut. Thomas Washington, flag secretary, and several other naval aids.

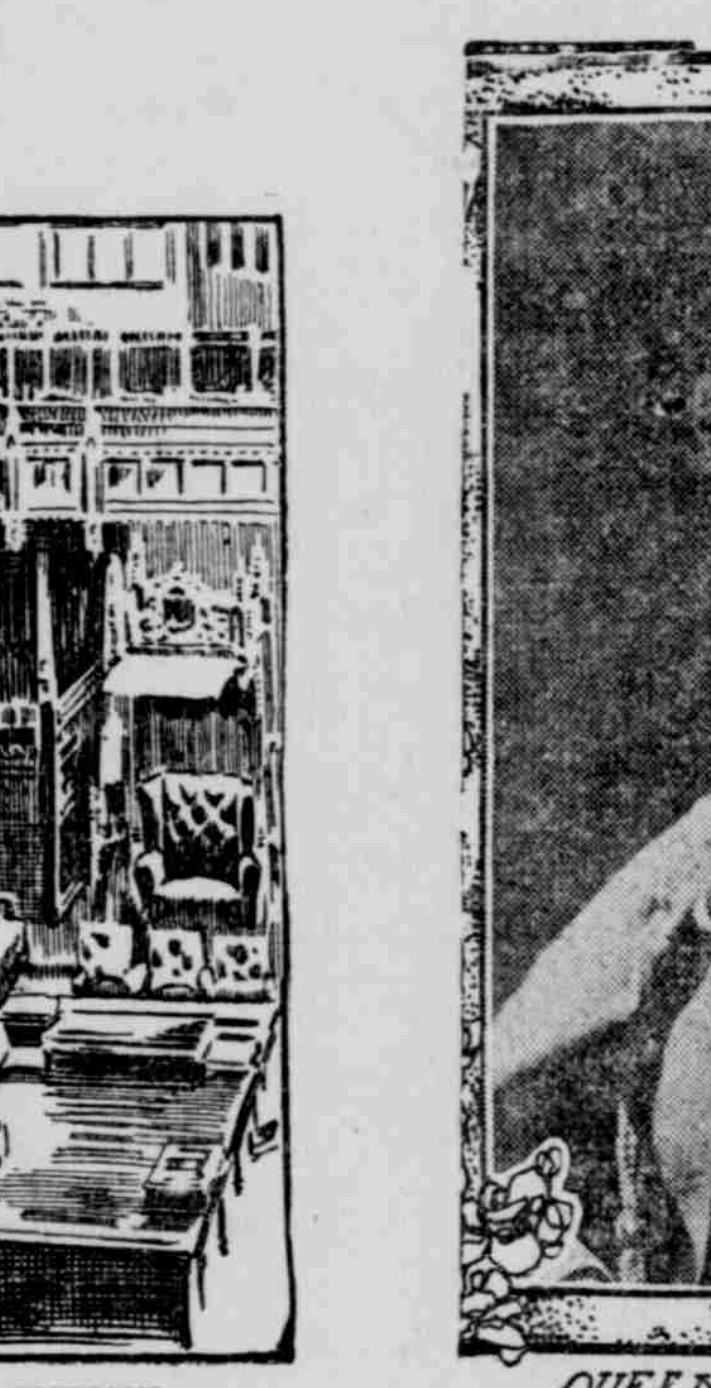
Ambassador Von Holleben, who was at the State Department to-day in conference with Secretary Hay, has given notice that he will entertain Prince Henry and suite at the German embassy here. Dr. Hill, the first assistant secretary of state, who, by reason of an extended residence in Germany, is perfectly conversant with the German language, may be charged to represent the Department of State in the ceremonies connected with the reception of the prince.

Governor Francis, of Missouri, also called on Secretary Hay in connection with Prince Henry's visit. He urged that the programme used for the prince's entertainment be made to include a visit to St. Louis, in order that the prince might see the scale on which the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is projected.

To-morrow Mr. Wallace Downey, of the firm which is building the new yacht for the German Emperor, will consult President Roosevelt and the German ambassador as to the date and plans for the launching of the vessel. Mr. Downey arrived in Washington to-night. Tentative dates will be suggested by him as to the time when it will be most convenient for the shipbuilding



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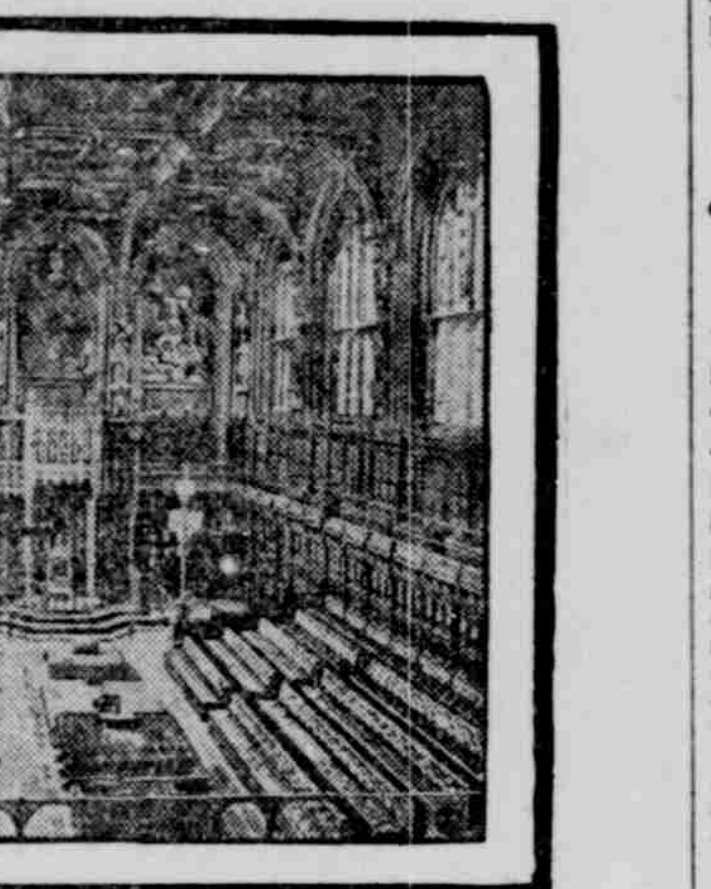
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INJUNCTION GRANTED.

City Forbidden to Forfeit a Franchise and Seize a Gas Plant.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Judge Grosscup, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, issued a temporary order restraining the city from enforcing an ordinance passed Jan. 6 declaring forfeited the franchise and plant of the Ogden Gas Company on the ground that it consolidated with the People's Gaslight and Coke Company. The affidavit filed by President Roger Sullivan, of the Ogden company, declared that by accepting compensation from the company and by allowing it to open streets and to exercise other rights under the franchises the city has practically waived its claims to forfeiture. The court ruled that the city shall not deny permission to open streets and to make gas connections. The Farmers Loan and Trust Company is trustee of \$2,000,000 in mortgage bonds of the Ogden Gas Company, entered the suit as an interested party.

DRUGGIST MURDERED.

Woman Awarded \$5,000 Damages Because Her Husband Was Killed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15.—Mrs. Emma Furth, of New York city, was awarded \$5,000 damages to-day by a jury in the United States District Court as the result of a suit brought against Alex. K. Cawthon, of Selma, Ala., who was charged with causing the death of her husband, Jacob Furth. Cawthon conducts a drugstore in Selma. Two years ago Furth, who was a traveling salesman, became involved in a difficulty with Cawthon in Selma, and Furth was shot and killed. Mrs. Furth sued for \$25,000. The case will probably be appealed.

POTTAWATOMIES WROTH

THREATEN TO BREAK OPEN A BANK AT DOWAGIAC, MICH.

Demanding Money Which Was Not Paid Because It Was Feared They Would Purchase Firewater.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., Jan. 16.—Three hundred Pottawatomie Indians are on a rampage to-night, and are besieging Lee Bros.' bank, which they threaten to break open if they are not paid the money they expected to receive to-day for signing over their claims to Lake Front lands in Chicago. Many of the Indians are armed. The town marshal has sworn in a number of deputies. All other citizens are keeping indoors, fearing to leave their homes. The Indians came to town to-day to get \$38,000, which was to be paid them by an agent of the Chicago syndicate to which they have signed over their power of attorney to act in the Lake Front land case. The Indians were to have received \$38,000, but the agent was afraid to issue the money an order was received from the probate judge of the county instructing him to make payment only to the guardians of the Indians. The judge feared the Indians would become intoxicated, cause trouble. Every one is hoping that the Indians will grow quiet to-morrow. If any attempt should be made to wreck the bank a serious conflict is sure to follow.

FIGHT IN A GOLD MINE

ENCOUNTER WITH ROBBERS 400 FEET UNDER GROUND.

Seventy-Five Shots Exchanged Between Ore Thieves and Employees of Millionaire Straton.

VICTOR, Col., Jan. 16.—A desperate fight, 400 feet underground, between thieves and employees of a gold mine occurred in the Independence mine on Battle mountain this morning. Between fifty and seventy-five shots were exchanged between the opposing parties. Lee Glockner, a member of the company's force, was shot twice, but not seriously injured. The fight was most determined, but the pirates finally gained the upper hand and forced the company's men to retreat toward the big shaft, giving the thieves an opportunity to escape.

The management of Straton's Independent Company, of London, England, which owns the Independence mine, has been aware for a long time that rich deposits of sylvanite in the mine were being systematically robbed, the stealings amounting to thousands of dollars a month. Detectives were employed, and it is said the thieves were elected in the war of looting a rich seam of ore. They escaped through the underground workings connected with an adjoining property.

A Ketchikan, known as the "Filipino Kid," Hartley J. Lake and John B. Fredenburgh, arrested this afternoon by the sheriff on suspicion of being the alleged thieves.

Col. D. M. Ramsell called at the White House to-day and made an earnest appeal to the President to attend the ceremonies. The President told him, as he had informed the Governor, that he would go if it were consistent with public duty.

MR. KOHLISAAT TO REST.

Has Given Management of His Newspaper to Frank B. Noyes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Record-Herald to-morrow will publish the following announcement, signed by H. H. Kohlisaat: "With this issue of the Record-Herald I wish to announce that I have turned over its editorial and business management to Frank B. Noyes, who, as publisher, has been associated with me since the consolidation of the two papers last April. By this step I seek release from those exacting duties which for several years have engrossed my time to the neglect of other matters and interests which now demand a large share of my personal attention. I shall still retain close and intimate relations with the Record-Herald as president of the company and owner of over 60 per cent. of its stock. It is a source of the greatest gratification to me to be able to commend Mr. Noyes to the good will and confidence which has been so generously and loyally extended to me. I could not testify my own high appreciation of his sterling worth more unequivocally than by the great trust which I hereby surrender into his hands."

GROVER CLEVELAND BETTER.

Former President Able to Go Out Driving with His Wife.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Ex-President Cleveland has sufficiently recovered from his illness to enjoy short drives in the country. To-day he and Mrs. Cleveland drove through the streets and a short distance out of town. Mr. Cleveland looks well. If he continues to gain in strength he will go on a Southern hunting trip with friends next week.

HANGED TO A DEAD

JOHN RINKARD EXPIATES THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

Came Down to His Tragic End with No Signs of Trepidation and Admitting His Brutal Crime.

LAST SCENE QUICKLY OVER

ONLY NINE MINUTES AFTER MIDNIGHT WHEN HE DIED.

Body Cut Down Five Minutes Later, and Will Be Taken to Marion To-Day for Burial.

IN STRICT ACCORD WITH LAW

EVERY DETAIL OF THE HANGING REGULATED BY MR. REID.

How Rinkard Spent His Last Day—Story of the Crime for Which He Paid the Penalty.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Jan. 16.—John Rinkard, the Marion wife murderer, walked bravely to the scaffold and in a few brief minutes had paid the penalty of his crime.

Warden Reid entered the condemned man's cell but a minute or two after Thursday midnight and told him to get ready. Two guards then entered, and as the old man arose grasped him by either arm, leading him from the cell at 12:08. Assistance of the officers would have been unnecessary, for the old man walked with measured stride to the gallows and ascended the steps almost without help. The noose was adjusted and Warden Reid asked the doomed man if he had anything to say.

He made no reply. The black cap was drawn and the drop fell at 12:09. Three minutes later he was pronounced dead by the prison physician, Dr. B. S. Horne, and Dr. J. W. Hill, of South Bend. Rinkard's neck was broken by the fall. At 12:14 the body was cut down.

Rinkard left a letter to his old friend, the Rev. Constantine M. Shugart, of Marion, with the request that it be not opened until after his death. The letter was rambling and incoherent. In it he gave directions for the disposal of his body and expressed sorrow for his crime.

Rinkard's last day was spent as the other days have been spent since his confinement began. That he feared his impending fate was evident by his remarks to the chaplain, which were few. He eagerly accepted the ministrations of the clergyman who was with him almost all day and night, until he was taken from his cell. He listened attentively to the reading of the Bible, prayers and spiritual consolations, and then said:

"I don't deserve to hang. I killed her, but she wouldn't live with me."

The chaplain spoke to the aged murderer about his army experience. Rinkard was a private in the Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry during the civil war, seeing much hard service. The chaplain led Rinkard to think that the ordeal would be no worse to face than the bullets and cannon of the Confederate army.

Rinkard slept well Wednesday night and ate his meals heartily to-day. The prison physician saw him but found it unnecessary to prescribe for the old man. The death warrant was read to Rinkard by Warden Reid at 11 o'clock, after which final preparations were rapidly completed for the last act. Rinkard was provided with a new black suit, which he donned with a show of trepidation. The execution followed, as related in the foregoing.

Only those for whom the law provides witnessed the execution. These were Warden Reid, Deputy Warden Barnard, Chief Clerk Lewis, Chaplain Henderson, Dr. Horne, the prison physician, and his assistant, the six guards. Rinkard had desired the presence of the Rev. Constantine Shugart, of Marion, but when the latter arrived Thursday afternoon he said he did not care to witness it. Mr. Shugart brought a request for the body and will take it to Marion, where he has a lot in readiness for the burial to-day.

JOHN RINKARD'S CR